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Round Trip
Sunday Excursion
Philadelphia
Sunday, March 5
Special Train Leaves
Pennsylvania Station, 7:30 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia
5:40 P. M.
Stellar Excursions Sundays,
March 10, April 2, 16, 30
Pennsylvania System
The Route of the Broadway Limited.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
THE ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF ALEXANDER SCOTT

RHEUMATIC TWINGE MADE YOU WINCE!

USE Sloan's freely for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, over-worked muscles, neuritis, backache, stiff joints, and for sprains and strains. It penetrates without rubbing.

The very first time you use Sloan's Liniment you will wonder why you never used it before. The comforting warmth and quick relief from pain will delightfully surprise you.

For forty years, Sloan's the world's pain and ache liniment has been making and keeping thousands of friends. Ask your neighbor.

Keep Sloan's handy, and at the first sign of an ache or pain, use it.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)



Cuticura Promotes Good Hair
Treatment: At night rub Cuticura Ointment into partings all over the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks.

Small bottles 10c each. "Cuticura" Ointment, 25c; Soap, 10c. Large bottles 50c each. "Cuticura" Ointment, 1.00; Soap, 25c.

Say Ben-Gay when in pain

There are other "Balms" (all good things are imitated) but only one Baume Bengue. That's why you must remember to say Ben-Gay.

BAUME BENGUE (ANALGESIQUE)

lasts longer, is stronger. It drives away the pain of headache, rheumatism, etc., with a penetrating glow equalled by none of its imitators. Keep a tube handy. At all druggists.

Thos. Leeming & Co., N. Y., Amer. Agents

Get the Original French Baume

Get the Original French Baume

Get the Original French Baume

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DALL REJECTS VOTES FOR IRISH WOMEN

Proposed by De Valera With Intention of Delaying the Elections.

GRIFFITH EXPOSES RUSE

Calls Count Plunkett a Humbug but Withdraws the Epithet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, March 2.

After three days principally devoted to the attempt of Eamon de Valera to get the Dail Eireann Ministry to so define the Dail's sovereign status as to give it the power to control the Provisional Government operating under the treaty and preclude the obvious policy of the treaty supporters to consolidate the Provisional Government throughout the country, the Dail adjourned to-day for six weeks.

The Griffith Ministry succeeded essentially in answering the question ambiguously enough to allow the opposition to make its own interpretation, without binding itself to anything, so the Dail actually accomplished nothing. Arthur Griffith always had a safe majority, though apparently this was due to the absence of some of the De Valerians.

To-day's session rejected the extension of woman suffrage, which measure the De Valerians intended to use as the obvious intention of delaying the elections while the women registered. Griffith and his party tried to amend the measure and recommend the inclusion of an equal suffrage clause in the constitution, which is being drafted, but this was prohibited on a point of order.

De Valera, in moving for a decision to admit Irish women to the Parliamentary franchise on the same terms as Irishmen, argued that there would be no difficulty in compiling the new register.

Mr. Griffith opposed the motion as "one of the torpedoing devices" of the opponents of the treaty, whose plans even included strikes. He himself was a suffragist, but he would not allow this dishonest trick to impede the elections. He turned angrily on Count Plunkett, who interrupted him, and cried: "I was supporting woman suffrage when you were hanging out flags for the King."

A heated scene ensued, Mr. Griffith being obliged by the chairman to withdraw the epithet "humbug," which he had applied to Plunkett.

Griffith has compromised.

Mr. Griffith proposed an amendment, affirming that women would have equal rights with men when the free state was established. Joseph McGrath, Labor Minister, in seconding the motion, claimed that 95 per cent. of the Irish women favored the treaty.

De Valera contended that Mr. Griffith could make the necessary arrangements if he wished, and he maintained that the new register must be compiled anyway, adding: "You will either disestablish the Republic legally or not at all. The present register is illegal, even according to British machinery." The motion was rejected 47 to 33.

Mr. McIntee moved the appointment of a commission to inquire into abuses in the sale and manufacture of intoxicants. He declared that intemperance was increasing, owing to the reaction from terror. Mr. Griffith supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

And Fels Agreement Ratified.

Mr. de Valera said the Dail should ratify those articles of the Anglo-Fels agreement which concerned it. The interpretation of the agreement was important, he said, regarding what was meant by the constitution in its final form. He took it to mean the form by which the Irish Ministers would stand or fall. That changes would be attempted in England they all knew. He believed there would be strikes, and that those who were working for the treaty would find it out soon. If a comma were altered in the constitution as submitted to the country, the whole treaty should be repudiated, he declared, and Ireland again united.

Mr. Griffith agreed that the constitution would be submitted to the Irish people in the form he would stand by. Eventually both sides agreed to a decree ratifying such parts of the Anglo-Fels agreement as concerned the Dail and the election.

Questioned as to whether he endorsed Winston Churchill's views with regard to his (Griffith's) position, and that of the Provisional Government, Mr. Griffith said he would accept no statement of his position made by any Englishman. Everybody, he added, knew his position was to carry out the treaty.

THREATENS CRISIS IF IRISH TREATY FAILS

Churchill Called Traitor, but House Defeats Changes.

LONDON, March 2. (Associated Press.)—The committee stage of the Irish Free State bill in the House of Commons to-day developed a prolonged duel between the Government and the Unionist "die hards." Winston Churchill, who was in charge of the bill, raised a storm by declaring: "If the House should modify, extend or amplify, or otherwise change the treaty, the bill would be dead, the Government would be dead, and the Government would be dead."

This caused considerable laughter, and Sir Frederick Banbury, Unionist, retorted: "In that case I must persevere with my amendment."

The discussion was on the Banbury amendment, proposing to make it plain that the treaty was between Great Britain and southern Ireland, not between Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Churchill resisted the amendment and argued that in the negotiations with the Irish delegates the Government had decided, for good or ill, to consider the men it was negotiating with as representing the Irish nation. This statement led to a uproar and cries of "traitor." The Banbury amendment was defeated, 254 to 65.

An interesting point arose when Charles Parnell, a Unionist, giving an amendment in favor of giving the Free State power to secede from allegiance to the King or to set up a republic, was opposed by Mr. Churchill. The Colonial Minister said Ireland was being placed on the same constitutional status as the other dominions, and thought it inadvisable to define the status more precisely than has been done in the treaty. Mr. Churchill maintained that a Unionist had claimed, nor had Great Britain admitted, the right of secession. It was a question, however, best left to the free forward movement of unity and confidence.

"We should never in any circumstances countenance the creation of a foreign republic of Ireland," he declared. "There is absolutely no room for accommodation on that subject."

The amendment was defeated, 259 to 55.

POPE PIUS SEEKS NO PACT WITH QUIRINAL

For Policy of Courteous Relations Without Desiring Any Greater Intimacy.

By SANFORD GRIFFITH. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Rome, March 2.

Pope Pius's attitude toward the Italian Government indicates a prolongation of Benedict XV's policy of courteous relations with the Government, but without Pius XII desiring any greater intimacy. The Vatican seeks the maintenance of its formal relationship, fearing that friendly and fraternal intimacy might lead to the loss of its independence. The Vatican with those of the Italian Government, in the eyes of the outside world. This would damage the prestige of the Vatican in the Near East, where the Italian Government policy is unpopular, and would arouse particular suspicion and opposition in France.

A prominent Italian statesman expressed a similar fear to the correspondence of the Vatican, emphasizing the damaging effects such intimacy would have for the Italian Government, notably in Protestant countries.

Early predictions that Pope Pius, in giving his benediction to the Italian people from the balcony of the Vatican, indicated his intention to approach nearer to the Quirinal have not been substantiated by subsequent events. Insisted rumors that Cardinal Gasparri is retiring and Cardinal Ceretti is to take his place would show that the new Pope wishes to maintain the attitude of exclusiveness of the Vatican. In Vatican circles it is said that Cardinal Gasparri's influence predominated throughout the conclave, although his supposed Francophilism aroused opposition in certain quarters.

The French warmly welcomed the choice of Cardinal Ratti as Pope, but their belief that he was an ardent Francophile, based on his long service in Poland and his support of Polish independence, seems incorrect, as Pius XI appears lukewarm toward the French, avoiding diplomatic complications. Indeed, the keynote of Pope Pius's foreign policy seems to indicate a moderate middle course.

The Pope's decision to give the papal benediction from the balcony of the Vatican to the assembled crowds was deliberate, because he announced to the Cardinals gathered about him: "If the eminent Cardinals have no objections I am going to give the blessing from the balcony." Naturally the Cardinals offered no objections.

CARDINAL DOUGHERTY BIDS GASPARI GOOD-BYE

Papal Secretary Shows Interest in U. S. Catholics.

ROME, March 2.—Although Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia had luncheon with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, two days ago, Cardinal Gasparri insisted on seeing the American prelate again before his departure for home. Cardinal Dougherty therefore to-day paid another visit to the Secretary of State, who showed the keenest interest in the archdiocese of Philadelphia and declared that he would always be ready to do everything in his power in favor of American Catholics.

The Vatican announced to-day that the visit of the King of the Belgians to Pope Pius had been fixed for March 13.

CHALLENGE TO CAPUS MET BY DE FLERS

'Figaro's' Ex-Manager Seeks Duel With Political Editor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 2.

Parisian society and the newspaper world are excited to-night over the prospect of a sensational duel. Louis Latour, formerly the managing editor of the Figaro, who ceased his connection yesterday, sent his seconds this afternoon to Alfred Capus, the Figaro's new political editor. M. Capus, who is 50, refused to accept the challenge of the younger man, but Robert de Flers, the Figaro's literary critic, who, like Capus, belongs to the Academie Française, took up his friend's cause and named his seconds.

Although efforts for secrecy were made the police have been informed and it is reported that detectives are following the two men constantly to prevent their meeting.

FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN SPAIN

MADRID, March 2.—The Marquesa de Delatorre has been elected President of the Union of Spanish Women, which organization is about to undertake a campaign throughout the country in favor of women's rights, with the assistance of leading politicians.

ALLEUROPPE READY TO FIGHT 'PROHIBITION FANATICISM'

Headquarters in France, With Swiss Branch Support of German Brewers, Who Hear Rep of Dr. Neumann on Bad Effect of Dry Laws

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 2.

Germany never will follow America into the Sahara of prohibition if the German brewers live up to the program laid before them by the Swiss Anti-Prohibition Society—a program that makes even the efficiency of the Anti-Saloon League look pale in comparison. At a secret meeting last October in Berlin, the German brewers developed that they feared prohibition might sweep Europe and that there is an all European organization of "wet" with headquarters in France, of which the Swiss society is only a branch, which German brewers have been urged to support.

A report of the meeting appeared in to-day's Vorwarts. The Swiss spokesman was Dr. Neumann, general secretary of the National Association of Swiss Anti-Prohibitionists, who has been recently in America accumulating evidence of the bad effect of the dry laws.

Neumann candidly told the Germans that America had gone dry merely to save the drys had understood how to deal effectively with popular statistics, and that it was the duty of "old Europe not to fall into the same error." The brewers themselves must use statistics, and then more statistics, he said. He argued that the most important weapon in fighting "prohibition fanaticism" was the press.

"Newspapers must be kept interested in all questions of the brewing industry and in such a way that the problem is hidden under the guise of science. For this time and money are

POPE PRINCE POSING, BERLIN PAPERS SAY

Assuming Mantle of Democracy to Aid Monarchy.

BERLIN, March 2. (Associated Press.)—In the opinion of Socialist Democratic and Radical newspapers Frederick William, the former Crown Prince, has assumed the mantle of democracy to promote monarchistic propaganda and to advertise himself for his forthcoming memoirs.

Various journals recite details of Frederick William's history in an attempt to show that he is no more monarchist than "his noble father." "This monarchist propaganda," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "has been noticeable for three years. Only in the last few months has positive propaganda appeared for a return of the Hohenzollerns. Now comes not the old Kaiser, but the former Crown Prince, who is a rabid monarchist, but his son as the idol of the monarchist lovers. Many recent happenings have constituted an obvious effort to prepare the way for the return of Wilhelm's son."

"But the Crown Prince was not driven from the country by the republic or the Democrats. As a Prussian officer and a leader in the German army he deserted in the face of the Russian advance to Holland. When speaking for justice for this man this should be remembered, although it may not be written in his memoirs."

PREMIER HAS VOTES THOUGH TORIES RAGE

Opponents of Coalition Muster Few Supporters in House of Commons.

TRUCE TILL AFTER GENOA Lloyd George's Opportunity to Organize New National Center Party.

By JOHN McH. STUART. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, March 2.

The political pot continues to boil but without producing any solution for the rift in the Coalition forces. When the votes were counted to-day in the House of Commons on attempted amendments designed to wreck the Irish settlement the "die-hards" and the Tory mutineers against the Coalition could muster out 65 votes, while the Government polled 234. Prime Minister Lloyd George was at play with gold-wit Lord Riddell, Colonial Secretary Churchill ran the Irish debate and threw down the gauntlet with the assertion that he could not accept any alteration of the text of the treaty. In other words, Mr. Lloyd George remains capable of rolling up votes in the House of Commons, even on an issue where the Tory mutineers might be expected to be the bitterest—the Irish issue.

Austen Chamberlain interviewed the "cabin boy," as Lord Birkenhead called Sir George, before the summer is out, Mr. Lloyd George now has redeemed his promise to Sir Gordon by satisfying his ambition to go onto the bench while such elevation might appear seemly.

The outcome of the Chamberlain-Younger conference has not been revealed, but it is believed an understanding has been reached whereby the Unionist party machinery will be held neutral, at least until the Genoa conference is over. This, it is believed, will satisfy the Premier and give him time to build up the machinery of his own projected National Center party out of loyal Liberal, progressive Unionists and moderate Laborites before the actual battle of ballots begins.

LONDON, March 2. (Associated Press.)—The political crisis projected by the Prime Minister yesterday, in its essence, is less a political conflict between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir George Younger, leader of the conservative Unionists, than a symptom of the struggle on the part of the three principal parties—Conservative, Liberal and Labor—to abandon the coalition system, which is generally considered to have outlived its usefulness, and get back to the old party system.

In this struggle Mr. Lloyd George occupies a somewhat anomalous position inasmuch as, although head of the Government, he has no direct control of the party funds or the electoral machinery, since he is the accepted leader of neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party, each wing of the Coalition having retained its own party machinery.

The revolt includes about fifty of the "die hard" members of the House of Commons, but it has the sympathy of a great number of the other Conservatives following in the country. Presumably, therefore, the crisis will continue until a meeting of the whole Conservative party is held.

The Ministers, both Conservative and Liberal, are anxious to maintain the Coalition Government in power because they consider there is little prospect of the Government being returned to power in the event of dissolution and elections. If A. J. Balfour, Lord Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain are unable to exert sufficient pressure on the Youngerites to mend the schism in the party it is believed certain that the Prime Minister will resign, leaving the Conservatives to form a Government.

DIET VOTES HOOVER CITIZEN OF POLAND

Adopts Resolution Praising American Relief Work.

WARSAW, March 2. (Associated Press.)—The Polish Diet has voted Herbert Hoover an honorary citizen of Poland. A resolution also was adopted praising America's help in Polish relief, following discussion attendant upon the transference of American child relief work to the Polish Government.

The Warsaw Post of the American Legion to-day buried the body of Leon Machynowski, aged 62, an American who enlisted in the Polish army under General Joseph Haller, after having been rejected by the American army on account of his age. He saw service both in France and in Poland. His home address was given as Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEFIES AGE, DANCES, DIES.

Well Known French Woman During Nancy's Mardi Gras.

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"Come on, let's dance! What does age matter?" said sixty-year-old Mme. Justine Mathery, a well known resident of St. Die, as she turned to her partner, an aged widower, during the Mardi Gras celebration at Nancy. Grandchildren made way for the couple and applauded as the jazz band increased its pace. Suddenly the woman fainted in the arms of her partner and died before she could be carried from the floor.

LEMBERG TO HONOR AMERICA.

LEMBERG, Poland, March 2.—Following the example of Warsaw, the city of Lemberg is planning to erect a monument in honor of America. It will commemorate the relief work done in Poland by the Hoover mission, the American Red Cross and other welfare organizations.

JAIL TERMS FOR MOTORISTS.

DETROIT, March 2.—Twenty-one motorists, convicted of violating the speed ordinance, were sentenced to-day by Judge Charles Bartlett to serve short terms in the House of Correction. Joseph Wakonau, a bank official, was sentenced to serve one day.

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